CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

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★

Meet Our New Commissioner of Agriculture David S. Coltrane

By Blackburn W. Johnson

Can We Keep Cotton In North Carolina Agriculture?

By E. R. Collins

Feeding Young Dairy Calves

By Dr. R. K. Waugh

★

VOLUME III - NUMBER 4

APRIL - 1948

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To Use With 3-Point-Hitch Implements

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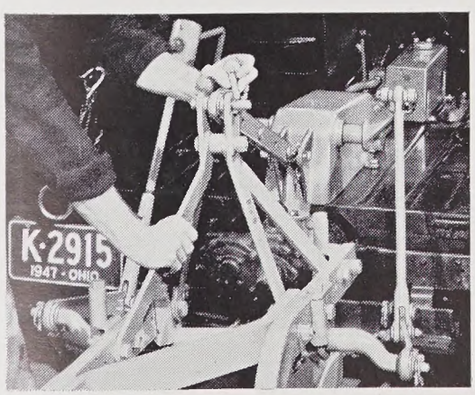
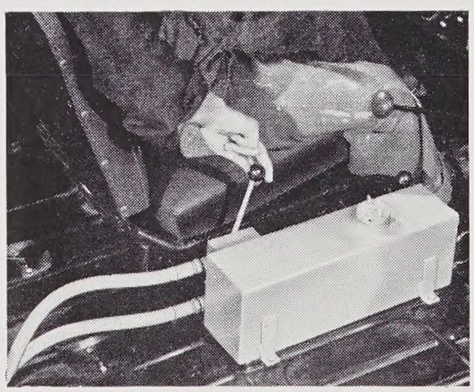
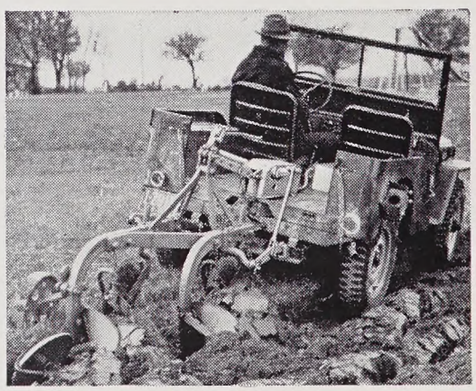


IN ONE MINUTE you can attach or unhitch implements through simple three-point linkage. Lift can be removed from "Jeep" bed by unscrewing three cap screws.



A LIGHT TOUCH on the hydraulic-control lever lifts, lowers or adjusts implement —you never leave the cushioned, full-back driver's seat of the Universal "Jeep".



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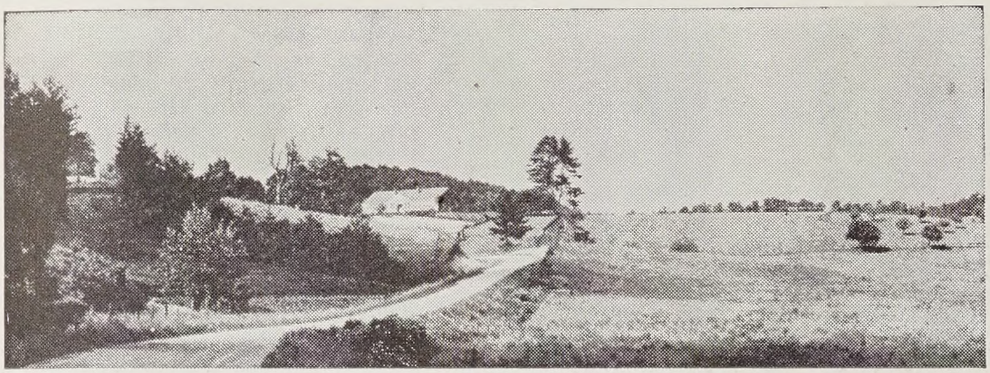

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OUR FRONT COVER

Continuing in popularity on the farm, the civilian version of the wartime JEEP is seen in ever-increasing numbers in North Carolina. Helping to perform every kind of job, the mighty JEEP is increasing in numbers in this state by almost 250 per month.

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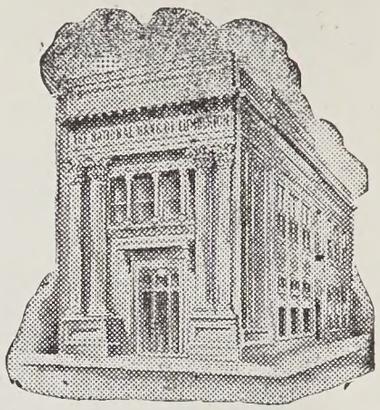

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Meet Our New Commissioner of Agriculture
DAVID S. COLTRANE

by
BLACKBURN W. JOHNSON

AN ambition which settled in the heart of David S. Coltrane when he was a farm boy in Randolph County before the turn of the century has finally come true, an ambition to head North Carolina's vast and far-flung agricultural system.

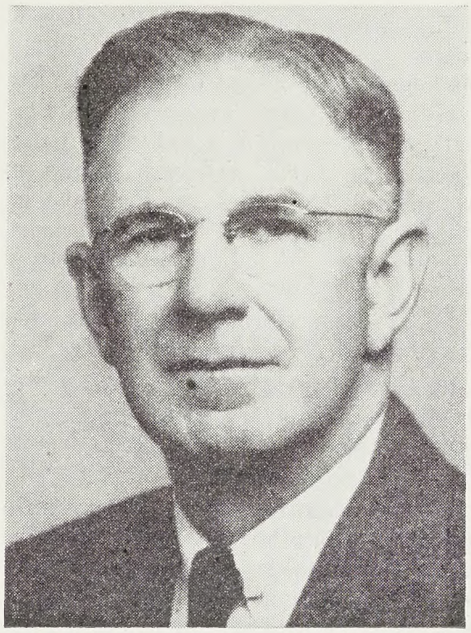
David S. Coltrane—former county agent, farmer, seedman and stockman—was appointed by Governor R. Gregg Cherry to succeed W. Kerr Scott as Commissioner of Agriculture when the latter resigned the post early this year. The choice to head the state's most important program met with the hearty approval of persons in all phases of agriculture from the top specialist to the one-gallus farmer. They approved because they know Dave Coltrane to be a man of the soil—unpretentious, but a career man who knows the problems of the farmer.

D. S. Coltrane is a staunch believer in the conference table as a means of solving problems and adjusting differences of opinion.

Soon after he became Assistant Commissioner in 1937, Coltrane adopted a policy of consulting with farmers, leaders of farm organizations and representatives of industry in planning departmental activities. This proved especially helpful in drawing up legislative proposals for strengthening regulatory and control measures administered by the department, such as the feed, seed and fertilizer laws.

As a result, substantial agreement was obtained from most interested parties before legislation was recommended to the General Assembly, and changes in regulatory and control laws as proposed by the department met with little opposition. These changes, backed up by impartial enforcement, have given North Carolina a reputation for having some of the finest agricultural control laws in the nation, laws which have been beneficial to farmers and at the same time acceptable to reputable industries.

Together with other leaders, Coltrane sponsored amendments to the Fertilizer Law to provide for additional guarantees, more plant food, and grade limitations. As a result of these changes, the plant food content of fertilizer sold in North Carolina has been increased from an average of 15 units per ton to 20 units last year. In other words, the filler in fertilizer has been practically eliminated, whereas fertilizer contained an average of about 500 pounds of sand to the ton in 1937.



DAVID S. COLTRANE

The number of fertilizer grades has been reduced during this period from 202 to 25, and last year 92 per cent of the fertilizer sold in this state was of grades recommended by the Experiment Station, as compared with about 28 per cent in 1937. During the last eight years fertilizer sold in this state has exceeded the guaranteed values to an extent estimated at 72 cents a ton, meaning an extra dividend to farmers of nearly seven and a half million dollars.

Coltrane also promoted a program for the elimination of worthless fillers in feeds, resulting in the adoption of minimum standards for special purpose feeds, and helped in the establishment of a penalty system for feeds which upon analysis are found deficient in specified contents.

He rewrote the North Carolina Seed Law providing for the labeling of each bag of seed as to germination, purity, etc., and promoted standards that have resulted in improving the quality of seeds sold in this state. Now, North Carolina is no longer known as a "dumping ground" for inferior seeds, as it once was.

As chairman of the Department's milk committee, Coltrane assisted in drawing up rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Agriculture for the control of milk. These regulations prescribed correct labeling, assuring that milk sold as Grade A is actually what the grade implies. This program, in effect since last September, is now working very satisfactorily for the milk industry as well as for consumers.

As personnel director for the department, Contrane has adhered to a policy of employing people with qualifications to fit the job.

Shortly after Coltrane was sworn in as Scott's successor as Commissioner of Agriculture, he called a meeting of the department's employees and told them he intended as best he could to follow the same policies and programs advocated by Commissioner Scott.

"And I want everyone to remember," he continued, "that this is the farmers' department, supported largely by fees paid by farmers, and set up primarily to protect the interests of farmers."

He also emphasized the importance of close cooperation between the department and all other agricultural agencies, especially State College, the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, and with various farmers' organizations.

The new commissioner, who was born in Randolph County, July 27, 1893, attended Guilford College for two years and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering for two years, finishing in 1917 in the same class with Kerr Scott.

The same year Coltrane—"Dave" to friends and close associates—became farm agent in Randolph County. Three years later he accepted a position as field representative of the American Limestone Company of Knoxville, Tenn., and in his travels for this firm had full opportunity to become familiar with farming practices and problems throughout North Carolina. He continued in this work until 1937, when Scott appointed him as his assistant.

A Methodist, Coltrane has served six years on the Board of Stewards of the Edenton Street Methodist Church, Raleigh, and he is now chairman of the board. He has been an active member of a number of organizations, most of them associated with agriculture, and was cited by the Farm Bureau Federation for meritor-

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Can We Keep Cotton

By E. R. COLLINS
In Charge, Agronomy Extension
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

THERE is a growing opinion among agricultural leaders that the future of cotton in North Carolina and the Southeast does not look promising. Several factors can be pointed out to substantiate this opinion.

Cotton growers in the Southwest are turning to mechanized agriculture to lower their cost of production. They are developing and using multiple-row planters, mechanical and flame cultivators, to say nothing of cotton pickers which will reduce the cost of harvesting the crop. For example, one man driving a tractor could plant, chop, cultivate, pick the cotton, cut the stalks, and plow the land on enough acres to grow as much cotton as 20 to 30 farms in North Carolina.

The possibility of directly competing with other countries on the world market is also questioned on a price basis. Synthetic fibers are now replacing some of the cotton formerly used. Furthermore, the North Carolina farmer must use more fertilizer, which adds to his difficulty of competing with the Southwest or on the world market.

Cotton is now a basic part of the agriculture in North Carolina, and careful consideration should be given to the agricultural system before deciding to give up this crop which has been so important in the past. The livelihood of many ginners, crushers, fertilizer companies, machinery manufacturers, farm laborers, tenants, croppers, cotton pickers, etc., are at present dependent on the cotton crop. Furthermore, the budding livestock industry in North Carolina is dependent, to a considerable extent, on cottonseed meal as a high protein feed.

In contrast to the changes and mechanization reported from the Southwest, we find the following in North Carolina:

1. The manufacturers of one-mule fertilizer distributors and planters have been unable to supply the demand for present equipment in the Southeast. This demand by the farmers has tended to discourage changes in design to labor-saving equipment such as combination planters and distributors. There has been no major change to side-placement which has been shown very desirable where cotton normally receives rather high rates per acre.

2. Low-analysis fertilizers, containing much excess filler or make-weight material, continue to be popular. War-time restrictions on low analyses have overcome some of this waste, but there is nothing to prevent returning to the old grades when conditions are normal.

3. Producing premium grade cotton offers an opportunity to put more value in the pound of cotton and overcome the disadvantages of extra expense in comparison to the Southwest. However, the marketing system frequently discourages special effort to increase quality, as much of the cotton is bought at the same price regardless of the value of the cotton.

With this background showing no changes in sight for North Carolina and the Southeast, it is well to consider some of the possibilities of lowering the cost of production and increasing the value of a pound of cotton.

More Efficient Machinery

The farming in North Carolina is done primarily on small farms or units. Tractor equipment and two-mule equipment have developed considerably more than the equipment for the one-mule farmer. Until cotton pickers are developed to the point where they are practical on these small farms, cotton must be grown on small units so that the family, together with local labor, can harvest the crop.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has designed a one-mule once-over cotton planter and fertilizer distributor. This machine applies the fertilizer in bands to the side of the seed, beds, and plants with one trip to the row. This machine not only saves considerable labor over conventional methods of planting with one-mule equipment, but also places the fertilizer where it will not injure stands but will still result in efficient production. This machine is about to go into production.

The effect that side-placement of fertilizer may have on the yield of cotton is shown by nine years' results from the North Carolina Experiment Station. Side-placement increased the

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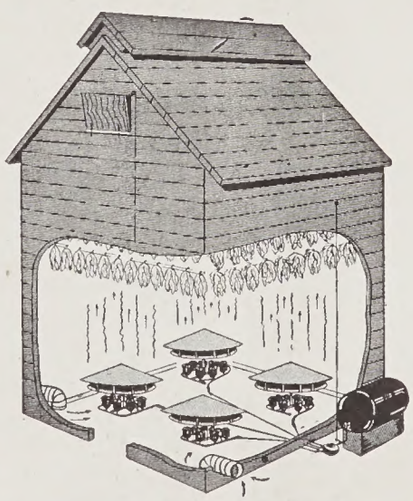

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yield 49 pounds of lint cotton per acre in comparison to one of the best conventional methods of mixing the fertilizer with the soil before bedding. Assuming an average yield of 400 pounds of lint per acre, the additional 49 pounds would be an increase of 12.2 per cent.

Higher Analysis Fertilizer

The Inter-Bureau Coordinating Committee on Fertilizers has shown that it costs between $10 and $11 per ton to deliver a ton of fertilizer to the farm even though it contains no plant food. This cost was shown to be due to labor, bags, outgoing freight, State tonnage tax, trucking to the farm, general overhead and profit, and dealer's commission. This cost can be further estimated from the Office of Price Administration's retail prices on fertilizers at about $12 per ton.

In 1940, the latest figures available, the filler in the average mixed fertilizer sold in North Carolina was 450 pounds per ton (22.5%) exclusive of all secondary element material such as dolomite, keiserite, etc. With an estimated 166,800 tons of fertilizer used on cotton in 1940, 22.5% or 37,530 tons was filler. The cost of a ton of filler delivered to the farm, with no plant-food value, is shown above at $10 to $11 per ton. At the average rate of $10.50 per ton, the cotton farmers spent $394,065 for filler. That fertilizers can be made without this loss appears evident when the same report shows that the fertilizers in Maine had 10 pounds of filler per ton, Vermont 15 pounds, etc.

That was in 1940, but there was opposition to legislating out this obvious waste by requiring a minimum of 16 units of plant food in the fertilizers.

Cotton Leaves a Residue of Over Half a Million Dollars Worth of Fertilizers

Calculating the removal of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash for the 727,000 bales produced in 1942, there are approximately 13,594 tons of nitrogen, 5,634 tons of phosphoric acid, and 6,543 tons of potash. The estimated use of fertilizers on cotton in 1942 was 9,356 tons of nitrogen, 14,178 tons of phosphoric acid, and 8,340 tons of potash.

Assuming one-half of the phosphoric acid residue available to the next crop, and two-thirds of the potash, this fertilizer left in the soil for the next crop would cost around $542,202 with 18% superphosphate at $18 per ton and 50% muriate of potash at $48 per ton. The nitrogen deficiency amounts to about 10 pounds per acre, which would require about 500 pounds of growth (roots and tops) from a winter legume.

What crop or crops will bear the expense of this fertilizer when cotton has been removed from the rotations in North Carolina?

Proper Fertilization of Cotton Is Important

It is unnecessary to call the attention of anyone interested in cotton to the naked cotton stalks from which all of the leaves had shed early in this season. Cotton lint is cellulose which is manufactured by the leaves of the plant. The leaves take carbon dioxide from the air and combine it with water to form a group of carbohydrates such as cellulose of which cotton lint is composed.

It is frequently said that the leaf shedding is desirable as it makes the cotton easier to pick. However, results show that when the leaves shed before the bolls are 30 to 35 days old, the cotton fiber is short, thin, and weak. In extreme cases the bolls are knotty and fail to open. If the cotton were sold on any other basis than by the pound, the cotton might not be worth picking. North Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin No. 308 deals with the effect of potash on the control of "Rust." The symptoms of this deficiency are described as a complete killing of the tissues around the margins of the leaves which later turn brown, dry out, and shed. The growth of the boll is stopped and the small bolls produce a poor quality of fiber. "A study of these results shows that the extra potash treatments produce a better grade, a longer staple, and a stronger fiber than the check."

It may be thought that leaf shedding is desirable for cotton to be picked by a mechanical picker. However, preliminary observations indicate that the resulting knotty, poorly opened bolls are a more objectionable feature for the cotton picker than any extra leaves left on the plant where the bolls open normally. This

(Continued on Page 16)

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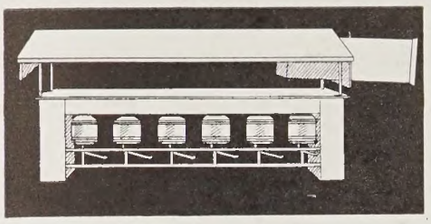

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Champion Milker Has Had 26 Years of It

By CARL SINK

A milking man and a drawing man have many things in common; both have to work early and late to make a living, but it's a pretty good living whether on the level acres of Knox Dairy Farm in North Carolina's cotton country or in a Georgian home-workshop in the steep woods off the campus of the University of Chapel Hill.

Both are manual artists, whose fingers and arms are as brawny as the blacksmith's—as delicately tempered as those of a surgeon; both fill their lives and the life of their communities full to sweet and overflowing with their interpretations of the good things of living.

And both have one arithmetical woe . . . a superfluity of teats.

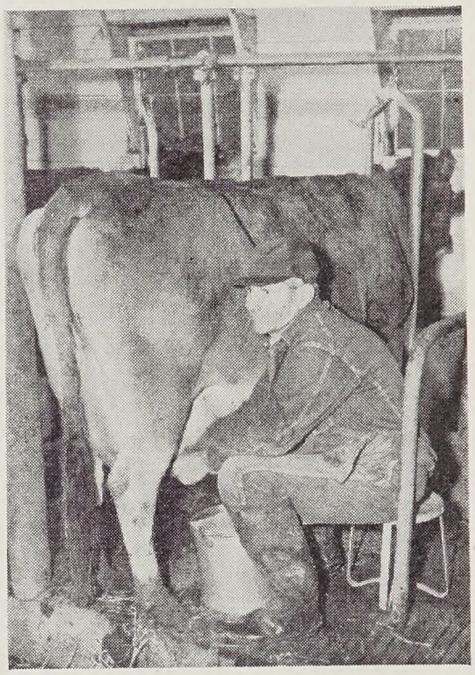
Not long ago William Meade Prince, illustrator now living in Chapel Hill—was in the delectable position of being able to place a cover on one of the leading agricultural journals in the U. S. just any time he felt like painting a good agricultural scene. More than that, he had the editors sold on the idea that paintings inherently and always are superior for magazine covers to anything even very good photographers could furnish. A genial, not a gyrating, mama goat was to be the central figure. King Prince condescended to paint and did—a beautiful, complacent, contented, full-uddered goat with three teats.

The drawing man and the magazine got over 1,300 letters from folks who explained, most of them kindly but all of them firmly, that all the mama goats they had seen had only two teats each. Mr. Prince made immediate plans to go to Timbuctu for a year's sabbatical leave to escape the comments of his artist friends . . . and photographers . . . but gave it up for economy when his erstwhile subject-editors wrote him, also kindly and without recrimination, that they had decided to use color photographs exclusively for covers.

If the Knox family—three brothers and two sisters—ran a goat farm instead of a 30-cow dairy farm, the woes of Hugh Knox, the farm's official milker, would be a lot smaller; as it is, even the fact that he's probably the world's hand-milking champion of all time cannot make him entirely happy in the contemplation of his future (he's only middle-aged) in the terms of his past; 30 cows, twice a day, 7 days a week for 26 years—1,471,360 teats.

And if Artist Prince thinks his piddling, picayunish extra teat was trouble, there's this: he probably used no more than 10 brush strokes to make the extra appendage—Hugh Knox uses that many strokes, with a squeeze and a pull, to each teat; in 26 years, 14,713,600 strokes. Folks around here say nobody ever milked that many cows every day for as long a time.

Whether or not these figures set him up as a champion makes not one bit of difference to Hugh Knox, or to his brothers, Paul who is happy looking after the business details and the machines of the Knox Farm and his own radio repair business, and Malcom who keeps books (which includes pitching hay and such) and raises flowers. Or to the Knox sisters, Julia and Jessie, college graduates, who look after the home, help with the flowers, and can take a brother's place anywhere on the farm.



A MAN'S LIFE can be full filling milk pails from full udders. Hugh Knox, of the Knox Dairy Farm, Pineville (near Charlotte), N. C., has milked 30 Jersey cows twice a day for 26 years, looks forward happily to at least 26 more years of the same. Here his hands steadily pulled the 1,471,361st and 1,471,362nd Jersey teat.

Each Knox has a chore-filled day, all adding up to an obviously well-run, profitable dairy farm. Each also has a hobby: Paul fixes all of the neighborhood radios Malcom fills either acres or tubs with flowers summer and winter; Jessie and Julia, besides re-arranging the house each season and bossing the flower planting, read and write not voluminously but well.

And Hugh—did you ever try doing anything else in a day's time but milking 30 cows, even contented, co-operative Jersey cows?

Feeding Young Dairy Calves

By DR. R. K. WAUGH
Research Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry
North Carolina State College

RAISING dairy calves is a problem which many dairymen should consider of greater importance. North Carolina is a milk deficient area. One of the best ways to take advantage of this demand for milk is to raise heifer calves which can be used for herd replacements and for increasing the size of our herds. Not only can we raise calves cheaper than we can purchase them, but also the danger of introducing disease is lessened, because fewer animals need be introduced into the herd from other farms.

It is desirable that heifers to be kept be from the best cows and fed and cared for so they can produce milk to the maximum of their inherited ability. Improper feeding and management stunts calves, and maximum production at maturity should not be expected from stunted animals.

First, calves should be fed adequate amounts of good feed. When the calf is born, make certain that it gets some of the first milk from its mother. This milk is called colostrum, is highly nutritious, and will help the calf get a good start in life. Calves can be raised for several weeks on nurse cows, but this is an expensive method.

The calf can be taken from its dam in three or four days and fed from a nipple pail or taught to drink from a regular pail. The calves should be fed not more than five to eight pounds of milk for the first couple of days. Depending upon the size of the calf, it need not be fed more than eight to twelve pounds of whole milk at any time. The demand for milk has made popular the practice of feeding only limited amounts of milk along with a calf starter feed. This is a good procedure but too great a limitation of milk will stunt the calf. It should receive at least 350 to 400 pounds of milk during the first seven to ten weeks of its life. The amount of milk fed daily should not fluctuate, and when reducing the amount fed, it should be done gradually. Either weigh the milk or measure it *carefully*. Always feed the milk at the same temperature. A thermometer is a good investment and 100° F. is a good temperature. Milk can easily be brought to this temperature by setting a container of milk in a pail of hot water and stirring the milk. Feed

(Continued on Page 17)

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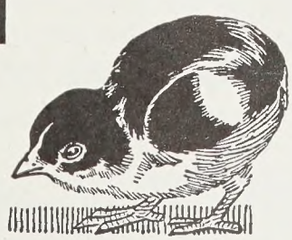

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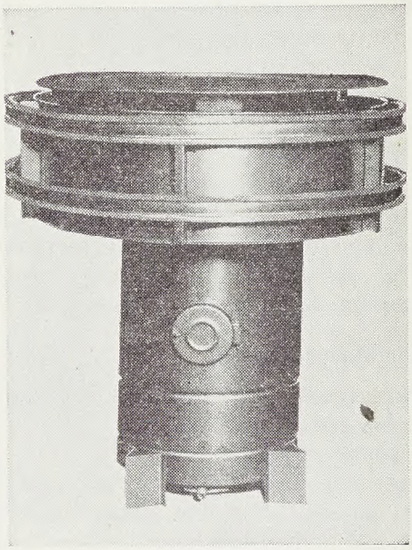

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

SPRING IDEAS

Do you ever tire of planning and preparing three meals a day? Doubtless all homemakers feel that there are times when they get into a rut and wonder what others are eating. Just as women buy a new hat to boost the morale, selecting a different way of preparing foods should give a lift to meals. Given below are two favorite recipes from the Governor's Mansion which you will be anxious to try.

Grated Sweet Potato Pone

2 cups raw grated sweet potatoes
⅓ cup molasses
1 cup light brown sugar
grated peel ½ orange
1 teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
1 egg, well beaten
1 pint milk

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Turn into a well-buttered baking dish and bake in a slow oven; 250 degrees, for 3 hours. Serve warm (not hot) with a pitcher of rich cream. Serves 6.

Apple Macaroons

Tart apples—enough to fill pie pan
½ cup granulated sugar
2 teaspoons cinnamon

Peel and slice apples and put into buttered pie pan. Sprinkle mixed sugar and cinnamon over apples. If apples are not tart sprinkle with lemon juice before adding the sugar and cinnamon.

2 eggs
1 cup flour
1 cup granulated sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter

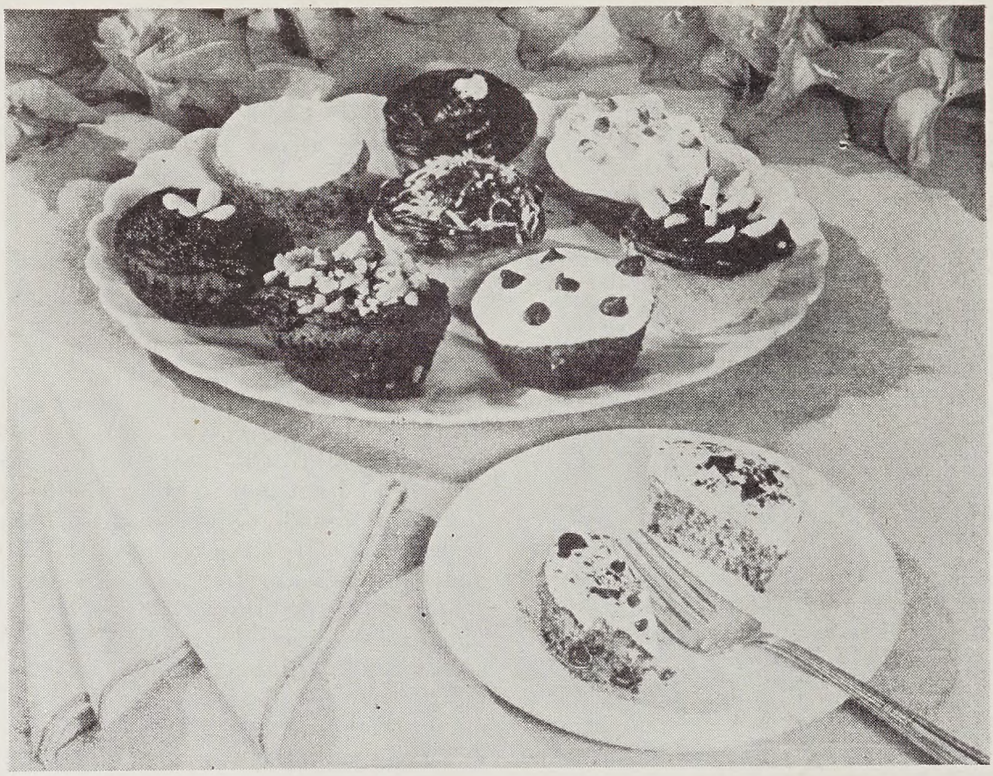
Make batter by beating eggs, and adding flour and sugar which have been mixed. Next add the melted butter. Pour batter over the top of the apples being sure to bring to the edges of the pie pan and to cover all apples. Bake at 350—375 degrees until the batter forms a crust and the apples are done. Serve hot with your favorite hard sauce.

Mrs. J. M. Broughton, wife of former Governor Broughton, has been kind enough also to give us some of the favorites of her family. These sound like a good spring tonic for our meals.

Asparagus Supreme

1 large can white asparagus
2 hard boiled eggs
½ cup grated cheese
½ cup blanched almonds
1-½ cups cream sauce

Slice eggs, add grated cheese to cream sauce. Place alternate layers of asparagus, sauce, eggs and almonds in casserole and bake 20 minutes or until golden brown. Serves 6.



Three-Way Cup Cakes
Courtesy of Nestle's Chocolate Test Kitchen

Cream Sauce

1½ tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons flour
1½ cups hot milk
½ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper

Melt butter in saucepan, add flour mixed with seasonings and stir until well blended; add hot milk gradually while stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and boil 2 minutes.

Perfection Salad (or Vegetable Salad)

2 tablespoons gelatin
½ cup cold water
½ cup mild vinegar
1 teaspoon salt
1 pt. boiling water
1 cup finely shredded cabbage
Juice of 1 lemon
½ cup sugar
2 cups celery cut in small pieces
¼ can sweet red peppers finely cut

REASON IT OUT AND YOU'LL PREFER THIS

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

● In NR (Nature's Remedy) Tablets, there are *no* chemicals, *no* minerals, *no* phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—*act* different. *Purely vegetable*—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ box. Use as directed.

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for ITCH and BURN of ATHLETE'S FOOT
POISON OAK, INSECT BITES, RINGWORM
D-N ANTISEPTIC 35¢
LIQUID! CLEAN! FAST!

Soak the gelatin in cold water five minutes add vinegar, lemon juice and boiling water, sugar and salt. Strain and when beginning to set add remaining ingredients. Turn into a mold and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. This salad is a delicious accompaniment to cold sliced chicken or veal.

Note: Chopped green bell peppers and grated carrots may be added.

Fruit Salad

2 cups boiling water
1 cup sugar
3 slices pineapple (cut in pieces)
1 cup nuts
½ cup water
2 tablespoons gelatin
1 cup celery
1 small bottle cherries
½ cup lemon juice or 4 lemons

Dissolve gelatin in water, add boiling water and sugar, then fruits, nuts and lemon juice. Add ½ cup water if too stiff. Chill until firm.

From these recipes you can readily tell that our governors believe in utilizing North Carolina's own products. And we would also be smart to use wisely more of our local fruits, vegetables and dairy products!

Semi-Sweet Specialty

There is no reason why we cannot use one recipe for cup cakes to make several varieties. From the Nestle's Chocolate Test Kitchen we have an interesting recipe for Three-Way Cup Cakes. These will make a big hit with the teen-age group, to say nothing of the family.

Three-Way Cup Cakes

SIFT TOGETHER
2-⅔ cups sifted cake flour
4½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
BLEND
⅔ cup shortening
1-⅓ cups sugar, beating until light and fluffy
ADD
2 eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, beating well after each addition
ADD FLOUR MIXTURE ALTERNATELY WITH
1-¼ cups milk and
1-½ teaspoons vanilla
Divide batter into three equal parts.
Prepare cup cakes pans by greasing or using fluted paper cups.
1. Bake ⅓ of the batter as plain cup cakes.

(Continued on Page 13)

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A BOON TO WOMANKIND

Made of finest soft rubber. A superior suporter worn internally. Its six cupped faces make proper placing by the wearer herself simple and easy. It is self-adjusting. Endorsed by doctors. Sent for $2.50 postpaid. Guaranteed money back if not satisfactory. Write today for circular. It's free.
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So many folks want service in such widely scattered rural areas that it takes time to get around . . . but we want you to know that our rural expansion program is moving right along.

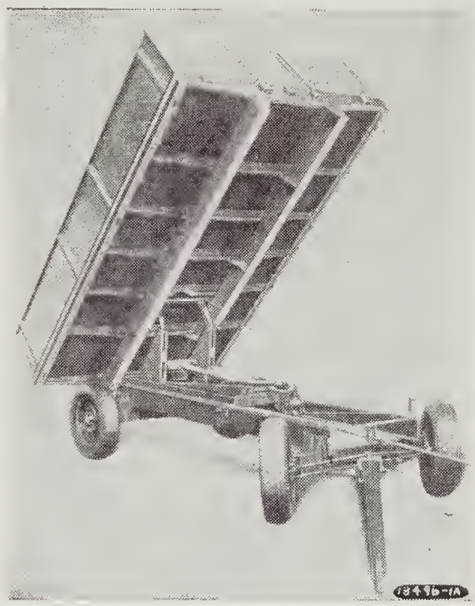
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

New Farm Wagon Produced

A new four and one-half ton capacity farm dump wagon, known as the Cobey Model 31-A, is now on the market. The basic unit includes a flat platform, built-in hydraulic hoist, and all-steel chassis mounted on roller bearing wheels and agricultural-type tires. Available for quick easy mounting on the flat platform are five specialized body attachments. These include grain box, hay rack, stake rack, stock rack, and chopper body. The accompanying photo shows the Heavy-Duty Cobey Dump Wagon fitted with the 150 bushel Grain Box Unit in dumping position.

Of utmost importance to farmers, is the powerful hydraulic hoist which is an integral part of Cobey 31-A Dump Wagon contruction. This hoist is operated by power take-off from any make or model tractor. No tools are required to make or break the connection of hoist drive shaft to tractor power take-off. Both operations are instantly done by hand. Because this hoist is of the same general design and construction as used on heavy construction dump trucks, it is claimed that it will lift the fully loaded body faster, higher and easier than has heretofore been possible with farm wagons. The hoist pushes the body up to a full 45 degree dumping angle.

It is emphasized by the manufacturer that the combination of power-operated hyramlic hoist and the extra large payload capacity of the Cobey 31-A Dump Wagon is a distinct boon, not only to operators of large farms, but also to the owner of the comparatively small farm



where a shortage of good farm labor is an everpresent problem. The larger and heavier loads the Cobey 31-A Wagon will carry, reduces the total number of trips that must be made to move any given quantity of grain, vegetables, fruit, stock, fertilizer, hay, etc; and unloading operations are accomplished in but a fraction of the time required to do the job by hand—not to mention the fact that the tractor takes over even more of the hard work that has always been a part of farming under old methods.

Complete information may be obtained from the manufactnrer, The Perfection Steel Body Company, Galion, Ohio.

"LIVE AT HOME" Says Avery County Farmer

A small farm will provide a good living for any family if good management is practiced to make a little bit go a long way, says T. K. Jones, Farm Management analyst for the State College Extension Service.

Careful planning and wise allocation of funds and other resources are necessary if the farm family is to have a high standard of living, Mr. Jones stated. Present prices make it important for the small farmer to reduce cash expenses by producing as much of his food supply as possible.

That a live at home program can be practiced on the small farm is evidenced by the way Stokes A. Burleson of the Crossnore Commnnity in Avery County, has carried his out.

Mr. Burleson became a demonstration farmer in his community in 1938 when he agreed to cooperate with the TVA and the N. C. Extension Service. Practicing what he has learned since that time, Mr. Burleson plants a good garden each year and produces an adequate supply of both early and late vegetables for his family needs. Two high producing Guernsey cows provide the family with plenty of milk throughout the year. An ample supply of pork is cnred each year and usually a beef is canned for later use. Fruit, root crops, and vegetables are stored for consumption during the winter months and more than 400 quarts of vegetables, fruits and meat were canned last year.

Income from the sale of beans, potatoes, and cabbage provides the mountain farmer with sufficient income to make needed improvements in home living. His seven-room house, which was built in 1940 is wired for electricity and has running water. Other conveniences will be added in the near future.

Farm operating costs in 1948 are likely to continue their rise even from the present record high levels. In 1947 these costs totaled 14.9 billion dollars, compared with 12.8 billions in 1946 and an average of 5.2 billions in 1935-39. Since 1939 farmers operating expenses have risen from 9 to 25 per cent a year.

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Many Changes Made in Last Decade of Agriculture

By **G. W. FORSTER,** *Head*
Department of Agricultural Economics
North Carolina State College

Time marches on in agriculture as well as in other phases of our economic life. And what changes has time wrought in our farming? The recent census helps to answer this all- important question.

In this mechanical age the size of the farm is one of the major factors affecting both the efficiency of production and the income per capita. One reason for our relatively low farm incomes is the fact that the size of the farm is too small for the most efficient production and the maximum net returns. If this be true, the chanees for increasing per capita farm income in the immediate future are none too bright sinee the size of our farms has increased only 2 per cent, or from 64.5 to 65.6 acres between 1930 and 1945. Or to state this in another way, the problem of obtaining the most efficient size is still unsolved.

Changes in crops have been more dynamic than changes in the size of the farm. Tobacco acreage has declined 5 per cent and cotton, 56 per cent; whereas corn acreage has increased 18 and small grains 52 per cent between 1930 and 1945, or a net change in these four erops of -8 per cent.

With the exception of sheep and workstock, which have deelined in numbers, all classes of livestock have shown a phenomenal increase. Cows milked have increased 29 per cent and all cows two years and over have increased 53 per cent. The number of hogs has advanced 106 per cent and chickens, 69 per cent. Sheep have declined 51 per cent and workstock, 2 per cent. Tractors, which are becoming the chief sonrce of power on farms, increased from 11,426 to 31,189, or 178 per cent.

In terms of current prices onr farm resourees have been increasing in valne since 1910, when they were valued at $7,351,459,000. In 1945 the value was $13,732,339,000, or 87 per cent increase. These data are somewhat misleading because our measuring stick, the dollar unlike a yard or foot, changes from year to year. When the current values are changed to values to constant prices, the sitution is quite diyerent. On the whole, our farm resources remained about the same with a tendency to decline. In 1910 the value (at constant prices) of all farm resources was $7,695,172,000 and in 1945, $7,335,172,000.

Mortgage indebtedness increased rapidly from $17,028,000 in 1910 to $111,80,000 in 1930. Since 1930 the debt has declined to $76,723,000, or 31 per cent. If the mortgage debt is subtraeted from the value of our farm resources (at current value) the net worth is $519,223,000 for 1910 and $1,146,989,000 for 1945. But since the dollar varies in purchasing power this is not a elear gain for the owners of farm property. The actual gain, expressed in purehasing power, was from $504,100,000 in 1910 to $744,789,000 in 1945, or 48 per eent.

It may be said that the owners of their net position from 1910 to 1945, farm resources have steadily improved and at a very satisfactory rate. From 1930 to 1945 the net gain in resources has been around $69,000,000, or $4,300,000 per year.

.. The .. Carolina Homemaker

(Continued from Page 11)

2. To second third, add ¼ package Semi-Sweet Chocolate Morsels and sprinkle another ¼ package of Morsels over the top of these cup cakes.

3. To the last third, add remainder of package of Morsels melted and mixed with ¼ cup water. Then mix thoroughly into batter to make chocolate cup cakes.

Bake at: 350 degrees.

Time: 20-25 minutes.

Yield: 3 dozen medium-sized cup cakes.

Cover white cakes with Chocolate Fudge Frosting, and dark cakes with Seven Minute Frosting, decorating with Chocolate Morsels, chopped nutmeats, shredded coconut, etc.

A large market basket provides a handy container in which to keep cleaning supplies. Soap powder, polishes, cleaning clothes, small brushes, and other articles are conveniently stored in one place.

To keep tools and nails from rolling off the top of a stepladder, simply nail a strip of inner tube around it in such a manner that it will form a shallow tray

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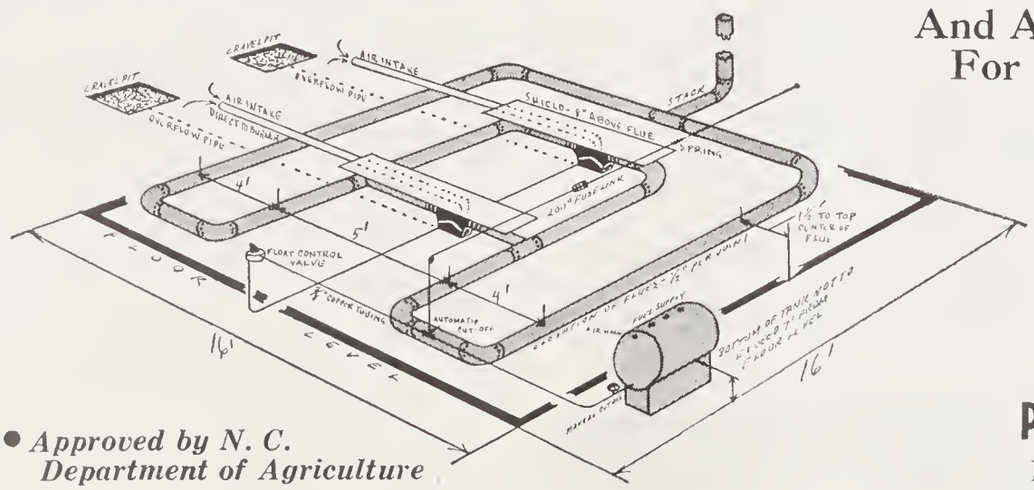

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Fattening Beef Cattle For Market

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the fifteenth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

There are a number of places where feeder cattle can be obtained. Frequently the cattleman raises his own animals, grows them out and then fattens them for the market. Or he may purchase them locally from men who raise cattle and grow them out but do not produce enough surplus grain and hay to fatten them. The largest source of feeder cattle in North Carolina, however, is in the mountains. There, far more beef cattle are produced than anywhere else in the State, but due to the steep nature of the land there is not sufficient grain produced for finishing. These feeder cattle are for sale in the largest quantities in the fall at the close of the grazing season.

Kinds of Feeder Cattle

There is no absolute proof of what kind of cattle will be most profitable to feed. This will vary somewhat from year to year and from season to season, and of course with different farmers depending on the kinds and amounts of feed they produce. There are certain rules, however, that will help the man who plans to feed cattle decide what kind will usually be best under his conditions.

Above all, unless you have an **ample supply of feed,** both grain and roughage, don't attempt to fatten cattle for the market. In general, the higher grade or higher quality feeders will pay more for a longer feeding period or more finish and sell higher when fattened than the lower grade or lower quality cattle. However, the higher grades will cost more when they go in the feed lot and require better quality feeds to properly finish them. Of course, a person will have more pride and get more satisfaction from feeding good cattle.

The feeders not only vary as to grade or quality but also as to age. At one time most of the cattle fattened for market were two or three years old but the trend has been toward younger cattle. Most of those fed today are yearlings and an increasing number of calves are being fattened for market. Younger feeders will make more economical gains and will usually sell higher when finished than older cattle but will cost more as feeders take longer to fatten, and require higher quality feeds. The number of cattle to feed out should be carefully balanced against the amount of surplus feed and equipment. The length of the feeding period should be estimated at the time of the cattle are put in the feed lots so as to take advantage of the best season for marketing your particular quality and age of cattle. The kinds of feed, availability of labor, and other needs for lots and equipment at certain seasons, will also enter into the intelligent planning of the feeding period.

Kinds of Feed

There is no one best ration for fattening beef cattle but the best one for our North Carolina farmers consists of **home grown feeds.** Our farmers are fortunate too in being able to produce a good variety of concentrates and roughages. A full feed of corn and legume hay and about two pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily is an excellent standard fattening ration. The hay can be either lespedeza, soybean, clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa, or any mixture of these. The ration can be cheapened by limiting the legume hay if it is good quality, and full-feeding grass hay, corn stover, peanut straw or cottonseed hulls. Barley can be substituted for corn, and soybean oil meal or peanut oil meal can be used in place of cottonseed meal. With these substitutions, this ration can be made

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Through the request of the dairy farmers of the nation, dairy plants will set-aside one cent a pound on butterfat (or its equivalent in milk) during the month of June. This action is taken to provide for a year 'round program of dairy farmer advertising, merchandising and research. Thirty days in June provide for twelve months business activity in expanding the markets for Milk, Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream, and all dairy foods. It's a business program designed *by* dairy farmers and *for* dairy farmers. Make sure that the dairy plant purchasing your cream or milk does its part.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
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"VOICE OF THE DAIRY FARMER"

Livestock Section...

available on any livestock farm in eastern North Carolina.

FEED AND FEEDING

Starting on Feed

One of the most critical parts of the finishing operation is getting the cattle properly started on feed. The beginner is apt to start feeding too much or increase the feed too fast. Either will actually increase the time required to get the animals on a full feed and may even be disastrous by foundering some of them. The danger comes from feeding the concentrates, for the roughages rarely cause trouble.

A good safe plan, therefore, is to start with a full feed of roughage, two pounds per head daily of cottonseed meal, and a small amount of grain. The grain can then be gradually increased daily until the cattle are on a full feed of it in from one month to six weeks. As they get more grain they naturally eat less roughage so they stay on a full feed of roughage. Two, four, and six pounds of grain per head daily is about the right amount for starting calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds respectively. When on full feed, calves will consume about ten pounds, yearlings—twelve pounds, and two-year-olds—fifteen pounds of corn daily. Of course these amounts will vary with the size and individuality of the animal, the rapidity with which he is gotten on full feed, and on the amount and character of the roughage fed.

Under average conditions, for example, if you were feeding twenty-five yearlings your daily schedule could be as follows: roughage full fed (about 375 lbs), cottonseed meal or other protein supplement—fifty pounds, and shelled corn—one hundred pounds, the first day. The cattle should be fed morning and evening so that would mean half the above amount of each feed. Each following day the corn would be increased a total of five or six pounds which would be up to an average of twelve pounds in from thirty-three to forty days.

The man who is doing the feeding must use good judgment when increasing the grain. If the cattle start leaving a little grain or are slow to eat it he had better not increase any more for a few days or slow down his rate of increase. A somewhat safer way to feed corn for the beginner is to crush the whole ear of corn, cob and shuck together, but the gains of his cattle will not be quite as great as when shelled or ground shelled corn is fed.

Feeding

The old Scotch saying, "The eye of master fattenith his cattle," still holds true. An experienced feeder can tell when his cattle are on full feed or just produce maximum gains. Remember finishing is a fattening process and the more the cattle eat the faster will be the gains and the fatter the cattle.

In addition to the kind and amount of the ration fed, a good supply of fresh water, ample bedding, regularity of feeding, and being gentle with the cattle are very important. The value of manure and the importance of properly conserving it should certainly not be overlooked.

WEANING SPRING CALVES

Most of the beef calves produced in North Carolina are born in late winter and spring. These are usually weaned at the close of the grazing season.

It is advisable to wean all of the calves at the same time so that they can all be cared for in the same way and so that the cows can be fed in one group.

After the calves are removed the cows should be kept some distance away if convenient, so that they will soon forget their calves and become more contented. They can be put on dry feed or winter pastures and wintered as economically as possible still to keep them in good thrifty condition. It must not be overlooked though that they are carrying next spring's calves and must be brought through the winter in proper condition for calving.

The weaned calf is in one of the most critical stages of its life for it is then thrown entirely on its own for the first time. Not only is it very restless for its mother but it has been deprived of milk which is one of the most nutritions foods. To help it overcome these two severe handicaps, it should have extra care and sufficient good feed. Please don't do as is sometimes permitted. That is, allow the calves to shift for themselves and live on what they can find from dead pastures or glean from the farm, or force them to compete with older and larger cattle for feed at crowded feed racks. We don't mean that they should not be handled economically for **economy** should be the **"watch word"** of the entire beef cattle operation. They must be kept growing and handled in a strong, thrifty condition, however, if they are to be developed into good breeding animals, stockers, or feeders.

Now would be a good time to really profit from good pasture. If properly prepared on good land, this pasture should be ready to graze now and the weaned calves will do well on it. They are already accustomed to grazing and good green pasture will come about as near as most anything to replacing milk for calves. It is advisable to give the calves a light feed of grass hay for the first few days they are turned on winter pasture to avoid scouring.

If pastures are not available, the calves that were not sold at weaning should be fed good legume hay and concentrates. Grade calves that were creep-fed should be marketed at weaning or fattened out then for market. Purebred calves will need extra amounts of grain if the are to be properly grown out for the breeding herd or for future sales. If the producer of the calves wishes to feed them out for the market as calves they can be put directly in the feed lot when weaned. Grade calves that are to be carried as stockers can be cared for satisfactorily on a full feed of roughage and two pounds of concentrates per

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Hugh J. Elliott, Manager
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head daily. If the roughage is good legume hay the concentrate part of the ration can be corn or barley. If the roughage is not a legume, the concentrate should be cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, or peanut oil meal.

THE VALUE OF MANURE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPERLY CONSERVING IT

Our articles thus far have dealt with the breeding, feeding, selection, management and marketing of beef cattle and swine in eastern North Carolina. There may be some who wonder where a discussion of manure fits into the program but if properly taken care of it is one of the most valuable products produced on the livestock farm.

Most of the fertilizing elements of the seed consumed by livestock are actually excreted and therefore if properly conserved and handled are available to go back into the land to promote more plant growth. Digestion trials with two year old steers at the Illinois Station gave the following results:

Per cent of consumed nitrogen excreted—87.

Per cent of consumed phosphorus excreted—87.

Per cent of consumed potassium excreted—90.

Per cent of consumed organic matter excreted—26.

There is much benefit derived from the organic matter manures add to the soil in addition to the fertilizing elements they contain. This organic matter is gradually broken down in the soil and is so doing makes available, for promoting plant growth, much of the plant food in the soil that would otherwise be insoluable.

Many kinds of bacteria are also contained in manure which bring about chemical changes in the soil thereby releasing plant food that would otherwise lie dormant. Furthermore, the humus formed from the organic matter of manure is most valuable in improving the physical condition of the soil and retaining moisture. All of these factors combined make manure of almost unlimited value in improving pastures and increasing crop yields.

When the above many values of manure are realized the importance of properly conserving and handling it can not be minimized.

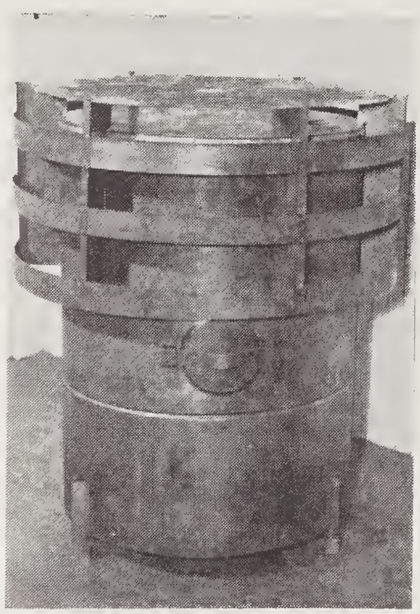
No one likes to see their animals in muddy or filthy quarters. Ample dry bedding, such as straw, leaves or corn stalks will prevent this and add to the thrift and well being of the animals. Much of the nitrogen and potassium contained in manure is in the liquid forms. This makes it even more important to use plenty of bedding to absorb these plant nutrients so that they will not be wasted.

Ample bedding and the tramping of the animals on it preserves the manure and allows very little loss. Do not pile the manure in loose piles because if you do it will heat and much of the nitrogen will therefore be lost.

Meet David S. Coltrane

(Continued from Page 5)

ious service to agriculture in 1943. He was president of the Farm Hands Club, Raleigh, 1943; master of the Capital Grange, Raleigh, 1943; president of the Southeastern Food and Drug Officials Association, 1941; president of the Association of Southern Feed Control Officials, 1947, and president of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, 1947.



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Can We Keep Cotton in North Carolina Agriculture?

(Continued from Page 7)

same thing is usually true with hand-picked cotton.

The shedding of the cotton leaves, resulting in reduced yield and reduced quality, can be attributed to the system of fertilization in many instances. Consider a cotton-peanut rotation producing a bale of cotton, 1,000 pounds of cotton seed, a ton of peanuts, and a ton of peanut hay. Where the cotton is fertilized with 500 pounds of a 4-8-4, and top-dressed with 100 pounds of soda and the peanuts fertilized with 400 pounds of a 4% potash lime, crops removed around 100 pounds more nitrogen and 43 pounds more potash than were applied in the fertilizer. A legume (peanuts) in the rotation takes some nitrogen from the air. The soil itself must supply the potash. This rotation will deplete the soil reserve equivalent to 1,008 pounds of a 4% potash fertilizer.

Peanuts were used here as an example, but the same thing can be shown on most small grains, lespedeza for hay rotations, or any rotation removing legumes for hay.

An example of quantity production is shown by 21 farmers competing in the 5-acre cotton contest in Scotland County, N. C., in 1944. They averaged 968.2 pounds of lint per acre—a little over two 500-pound bales with bagging and ties—the highest being 1,210 pounds of lint and the lowest 625 pounds of lint.

It was shown that cotton leaves a residue of potash in the soil, but when grown in rotation with legumes harvested for hay, with the legumes receiving little or no potash, there has been a gradual depletion of the potash reserves in the soil which is decreasing the yield and quality of cotton produced.

Cotton Quality Is Important

During the 1935-39 period, 9.31 bales of cotton were delivered to the consuming establishment for each one bale of rayon. This ratio was 8.63 to 1 in April 1942. Rayon continues its rapid rise and in July 1944, the ratio was 5.76 to 1. These facts are published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1944. At least part of this substitution of rayon for cotton can be attributed to our system of "hog ground" buying and keeping the farmer in ignorance of the value of his bale of cotton.

The fact that the farmer spent extra money to buy good seed that produces uniform cotton, perhaps in-

creased his expenses by picking on time, dried out damp cotton before ginning, etc., does not show up in the gin yard. He has a "pig in a poke," and in recognition of this fact good traders who know the value of cotton, buy his cotton at the same price as his neighbor's. The neighbor may have planted run-down seed, fertilized it unwisely, picked and ginned it wet, and in every way did all that he could to produce poor quality cotton. What motive, therefore, has the farmer to produce the kind of cotton that would demand more money for the buyer but not for him?

The Smith-Doxey Classing has been set up as a service by some gins so that within a few days the farmer will receive a card showing the grade, staple, and Government loan value in cents per pound. As soon as the bale of cotton, representing six months' work, comes out of the gin box, many farmers get the hives and can't wait to sell until they find out how much the cotton is worth. Expansion of the Smith-Doxey Classing and education of the farmer to sell his cotton at its highest market value will lead to the production of higher quality cotton. Through the production of higher quality cotton, which will demand the higher price, the farmer will receive more money for his labor.

New Standards for Cotton Grading

Two varieties of cotton grown at Statesville, N. C., in 1943, both graded strict middling 31/32 inch. The Government test, reported in June 1944, showed one to have a tensile strength of 77,000 pounds per square inch and the other 83,000 pounds per square inch, an increase in strength of 7.7% due to the variety. Cotton breeders know this hidden fact and are breeding for better spinning quality. Will the farmers accept these varieties, even when yield tests show they will produce as much cotton per acre? Hoke County received the trophy last year from the Atlantic Cotton Council for the greatest improvement in their cotton of any county in North Carolina. Hoke County stepped out again this year by labeling their bales of cotton as to variety and purity of seed. Let's not forget also that Hoke County ginners guaranteed their services last year. Thereby, the farmer was assured that if he did his part, the ginner would not destroy the value of quality cotton. This shows how a group of business men can apply business principles to the production of cotton. This appears to be sound business. Why are not more counties following their lead?

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FEEDING YOUNG DAIRY CALVES

(Continued from Page 9)

the milk from a clean pail. Sterilize the pail morning and night. This can be done with boiling water, steam, or a chlorine solution.

If a commercial calf starter is used in conjunction with the milk, feed it according to directions. Calf pellets can be fed or a dry gain can be mixed on the farm. This dry grain should contain at least 18 per cent crude protein, part of which should be animal protein such as dried skim milk, meat scrap, or fish meal. Start feeding the calf grain when it is a few days old. Encourage the calf to eat grain by putting some of the mixture on its nose after feeding milk. Feed the grain from a box a couple of feet off the floor, as a calf learns to eat more quickly this way than if fed at floor level. Allow the calf all the grain it will eat up to four pounds a day.

Calves should be fed good clean hay. A leafy legume hay is satisfactory, but a good mixed hay is even better. Put the hay before the calves when they are two to three weeks old. Do not feed it on the floor, and change the hay regularly if they do not eat it.

When three to four months of age, the calf can be fed a simpler grain mixture. A suggested mixture is:

	Pounds
Crimped Oats	600
Ground Yellow Corn	560
Wheat Bran	600
Soybean Oil Meal	100
Cottonseed Oil Meal	100
Steamed Bone Meal	20
Salt	20
	2,000

This mixture is satisfactory until the heifer is fresh. However, after one year of age, the protein supplement could be reduced or eliminated if the animal is on good pasture, or is receiving good leafy legume hay.

Calves under six or seven months of age should not be pastured. When the weather is mild, calves of this age can be allowed to exercise for one or two hours a day in a lot. Older calves, even while on good pasture, should be fed some grain.

The method of raising calves should be adapted to feeds available and to the conditions of management.

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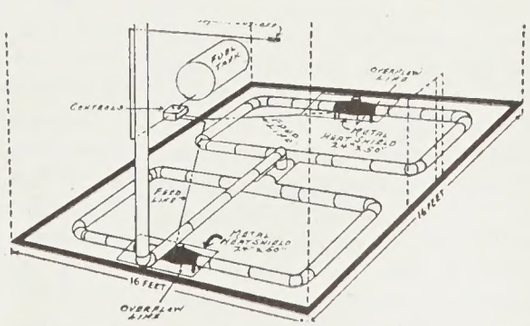

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(DEALERSHIPS OPEN)

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Beer Retailers Face Clean-Up

An intensive campaign to emphasize upon the State's 7,000 beer retailers the need for acquainting themselves with, and abiding by, the laws governing their business has been put under way by the North Carolina Division of the United States Brewers Foundation, according to Director Sam M. Blount.

Blount said the retailers are expected to conduct their business in an orderly and law-abiding manner or else face a shut-off of their beer supply and possible revocation of their beer licenses. Fortunately, he added, only about five per cent of the retail outlets have been found in need of correction on the basis of reports made by the Division's field representatives over a period of several years.

"This office intends to make sure that these outlets are told of their obligation to obey the law in letter and spirit, and we will stress the fact that it is to their advantage to cooperate in the Foundation's program for maintaining high standards among retail beer outlets," Blount said.

He reported new field representatives are being added to the Division's staff to help put the intensified program into effect. These men will travel the state constantly, checking retail outlets and making their recommendations to the State office of the Foundation. The State office, in cooperation with beer distributors of North Carolina, has the power to shut-off beer supplies of any retailer who refuses to comply with the Foundation's program.

"The industry can not afford to let a few bad spots jeopardize a business which stresses moderation, which pays millions of dollars annually in taxes to the State and local governments, and at which many thousands of North Carolinians make their living," Blount said. "We are giving the few bad outlets fair warning that they must raise their standards to our requirements or they will be put out of the beer business."

The foundation's self-regulation program has met with splendid success in North Carolina, and the new drive is aimed at mopping-up in the comparatively few instances where beer retailers persist in violating the laws and the rules of decency.

Blount urged local law enforcement agencies to use their full authority in cracking down on violators, and he promised the complete cooperation of his Division.

He announced that the State office issued four shut-off orders and was instrumental in obtaining revocation of two licenses in one day last week.

Greater Emphasis Must Be Placed on Quality Tobacco

If the United States is to continue as the chief world supplier of high-quality flue-cured tobacco, more attention must be given to quality.

This was emphasized once more by President J. B. Hutson of Tobacco Associates at the organization's annual meeting in Raleigh recently.

Mr. Hutson pointed out that in recent years there has been a marked increase in production of flue-cured tobacco in foreign countries. Last year, for instance, foreign grown flue-cured tobacco amounted to one-third of that produced in the United States.

It might be said in passing that flue-cured tobacco is now produced in substantial quantities in India, China, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Canada, Brazil, Argentine and Venezuela.

While exports from these countries are not large, these countries are making efforts to improve quality. Many of the foreign areas mentioned have experiment stations now producing tobacco that equals that of the United States in color and general smoking quality.

That fact alone is alarming. The only solace is that U.S. flue-cured tobacco has a decided advantage in taste and aroma. But with bright color and good texture a very important factor in foreign markets, Mr. Hutson believed we must capitalize on the advantage we have in taste and aroma by equalling or surpassing foreign production in color and smoking qualities.

Because of the rapidly growing foreign popularity of the United States cigarette, as well as here in this country, there is no longer a market for sizable quantities of tobacco other than smoking grades. Every producer of fine-cured tobacco, therefore, must use practices that will give a higher percentage of bright colored smoking grades of cigarette quality.

An "agricultural act of 1948" was introduced in the U. S. Senate on March 15, by Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont. Among other things, this bill provides for the consolidation of the program of the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Conservation Program, together with the coordination of the new program more closely with the Agricultural Extension activities.

There is no thought in our minds of standing in the way of economy, if such can be obtained through consolidation of the sort proposed, and providing the effectiveness of the principal agency involved—the Soil Conservation Service—is not hampered.

But when there is talk of consolidation, there is usually talk of fund reduction, and in this case there already is talk of reducing appropriations for carrying on the tremendous program of the Soil Conservation Service. Right here and now, we go on record in opposition to any bill which would, in any way minimize the work of this great soil saving agency.

It has been brought home to us in recent years, more and more, that the wealth of our great agricultural nation is being washed away, cut away, blown away, and literally dragged away for this simple reason that our farmers are not educated to the point where they know how to take care of the soil. The Soil Conservation is a great agency in this respect. Its specialists are seeing to it that farmers are educated and coached in methods for preserving their land. If nothing else, that is worth the entire millions which have been spent by the Soil Conservation since its inception.

Senator Aiken's bill has its good points. For one thing, the present method of determining parity prices would be continued, with an alternate parity price determined, the latest based on ten-year average prices. The bill provides for the acceptance of the higher of these prices for any particular commodity.

Good Breeding Animals Wanted for War Vets

The Markets Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has developed a statewide program with vocational schools for the purpose of locating and purchasing good breeding animals for war veterans who will complete their training in agriculture this year and begin farming on their own.

A preliminary survey of veterans' requirements, according to Robert S. Curtis, livestock marketing specialist, indicates a need for 1,500 breeding animals—beef and dairy cattle, swine and sheep. Curtis is now trying to locate a sufficient number of satisfactory animals to meet this need.

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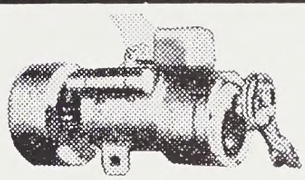

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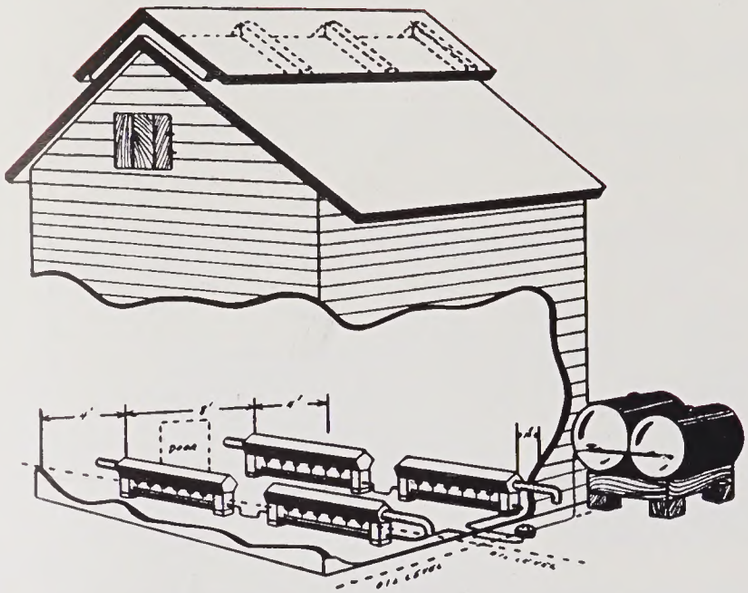

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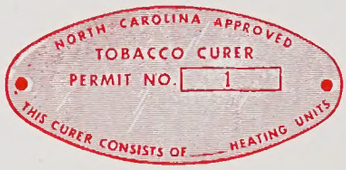

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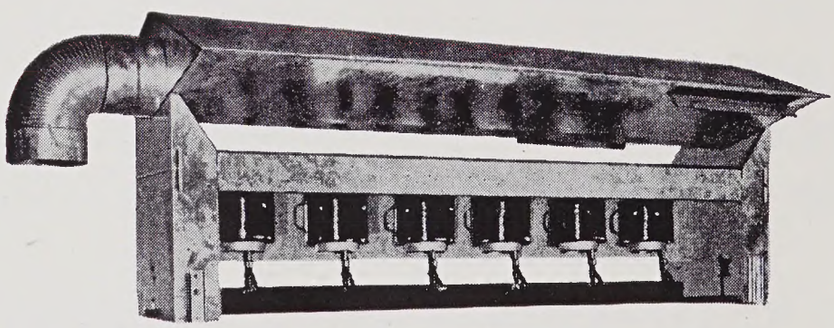

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